ULICKY, Ladislav, inz., CSc.; DILLINGEROVA, Tamara, promovany chemik

Space group of the symmetry of p-dimethylaminophenylisothiocyanate and 4-[di-(-chlorethyl) amino] phenylisothiocyanate. Chem zvesti 17 no.7:493-497 '63.

1. Katedra fyzikalnej chemie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2.

KACZENSKA, Maria; DILLING-OSTROWSKA, Eva

Re-trained left handedness in the light of statistics. Neurologia etc., polska 12 no.2:187-190 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr Z Majewska.

(LATERALITY)

42805
S/194/62/000/011/049/062
D413/D308

9,1700

AUTHOR: Dillnberger, Karol

TITLE: A unipolarized antenna

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1962, 50-51, abstract 11-7-100e (Czech. pat., cl. 21a^4, 46/05, no. 100430, Aug. 15, 1961)

TEXT: In order to suppress the field with the undesired type of polarization, it is proposed to use one or more tuned or untuned auxiliary antennas, generating a polarization electrically near-perpendicular to the main one. Another feature of the patented design is that it does not completely employ elements of the auxiliary and main antenna, which are supplemented or replaced by LC circuits excited by the wanted or unwanted type of polarization. The proposed system is suitable for both receiving and transmitting antennas. In particular it is suitable for TV transmissions in mountainous localities. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

DILLNBERGER, Karol, inz.

Television reception with a single antenna. Tech praca 16 no.3: 184-185 Mr '64.

DILLNBERGER, Karol, inz.

We are at the beginning of long-distance television reception. Tech praca 16 no.5:391 My '64.

DILLNBERGER, Karol, inz.

Conditions of a stable television reception. Tech praca 16 no. 6:465-467 Je '64.

DILLNBERGER, Karol, inz.

Correct location of television antennas. Tech praca 16 no.10: 829.
831 O '64.

DILLNBERGER, Karol, inz.

Correct location of television antennas. Pt.2. Tech praca 16 no.11:915-917 N '64.

DILLNBERGER, Karol, inz.

Problems of installation, maintenance, and repair of television sets. Tech praca 17 no.3:223-224 Mr '65.

L 41676-66 EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6031201 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/66/000/003/0206/0208

AUTHOR: Dillinger, Pavol (Graduate chemist); Tolgyessy, Juraj--Tel'deshi, Yu. (Docent; Engineer; Candidate of sciences) 31 B

ORG: Department of Radiochemistry and Radiation Chemistry, SVST, Bratislava (Katedra radiochemie a radiacnej chemie SVST)

TITLE: Simple scintillation measuring head for the determination of the absorption of beta radiation in liquid samples

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 3, 1966, 206-208

TOPIC TAGS: radiation chemistry, scintillator

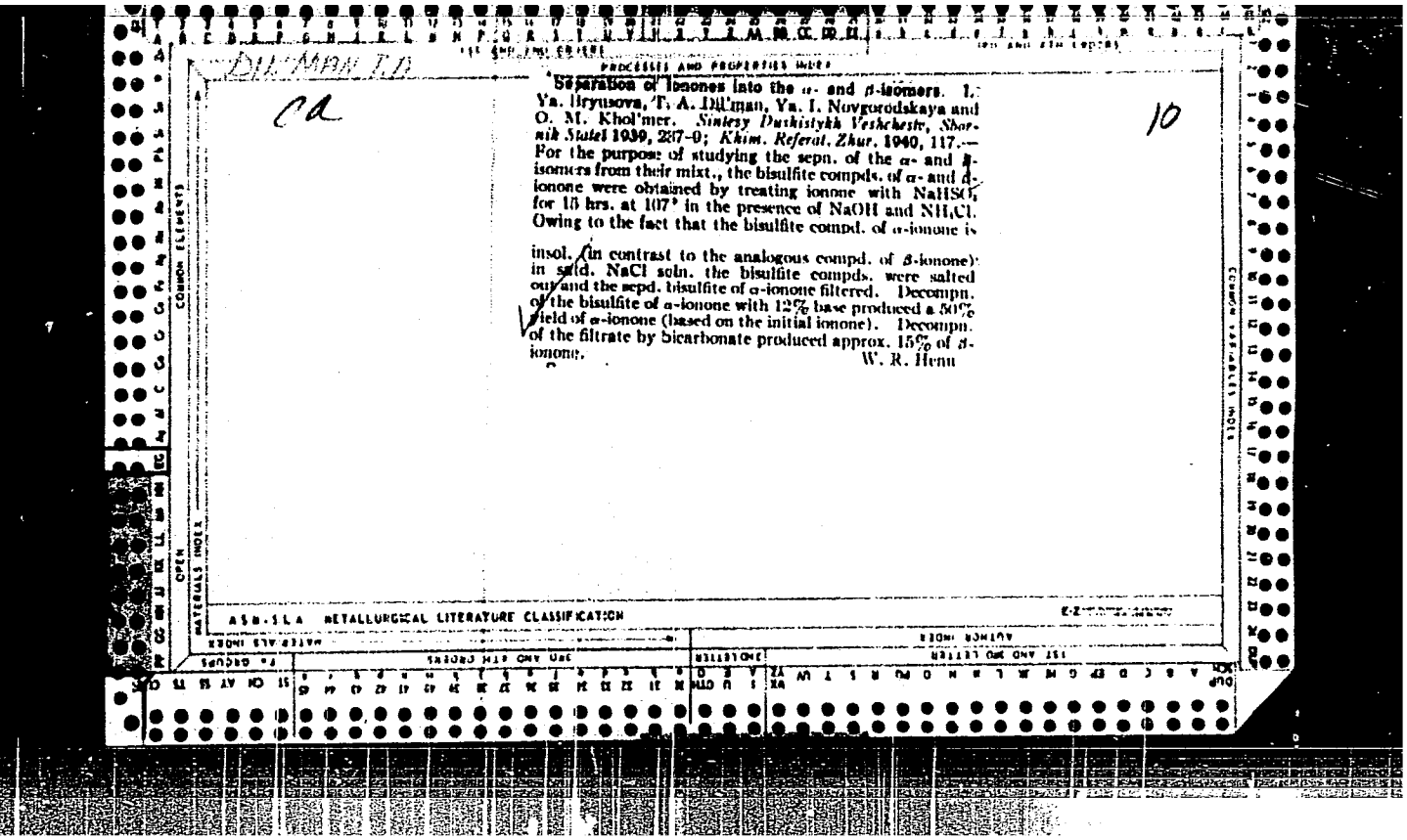
ABSTRACT: The authors describe an apparatus of their design. One of the walls of the through-flow cell is the beta-scintillator, and the other consists of a 1mm thick plexiglass plate. The apparatus is suitable for batch analysis of binary liquid mixtures, for radiometric beta absorption titrations, and can also be adapted for continuous analysis. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07, 18 / SUBM DATE: 18Jul65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 hs 0918 2634

DILLON, I. G.

Preliminary gastrostomy as basic therapy of esophageal cancer. Khirurgiia, Moskva no.8 73-77 Aug. 1950. (CIML 20:1)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

10

Separation of ionones into the α- and β-isomers. I. Ya. Bryusova, T. A. Dil'man, Ya. I. Novgorodskaya and O. M. Khol'mer. *Sintezy Dushistykh Veshchestv, Sbornik Statei* **1939**, 287–9; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* **1940**, 117.— For the purpose of studying the sepn. of the α- and β-isomers from their mixt., the bisulfite compds. of α- and β-ionone were obtained by treating ionone with $NaHSO_3$ for 18 hrs. at 107° in the presence of NaOH and NH_4Cl. Owing to the fact that the bisulfite compd. of α-ionone is insol. (in contrast to the analogous compd. of β-ionone) in satd. NaCl soln. the bisulfite compds. were salted out and the sepd. bisulfite of α-ionone filtered. Decompn. of the bisulfite of α-ionone with 12% base produced a 50% yield of α-ionone (based on the initial ionone). Decompn. of the filtrate by bicarbonate produced approx. 15% of β-ionone.

W. R. Henn

A 5 8 - 1 L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DIL'MAN, T.A.

BELOV, V.N., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii; DIL'MAN, T.A., inzhener; KHOKHIN, N.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PETROVA, L.N., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; SKVORTSOVA, N.I., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; RODIONOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, akademik, redaktor.

[Chemistry and technology of aromatic substances] Khimiia i tekhnologiia dushistykh veshchestv. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo Ministerstva legkoi i pishchevoi promyshl., 1953. 299 p. (MLRA 7:1)
(Essences and essential oils)

DIL'MAN, T. N.

(3)

Chem Abs v48
1-25-54
Pharmaceuticals
Cosmetics, Perfumes

Production of a synthetic citronellal from domestic raw materials. A. A. Bag, V. G. Cherkaev, and T. A. Dil'man. *Maslobolno-Zhirovaya Prom.* 18, No. 9, 20-2(1953).—Well-known synthesis of citronellal from citral (I) or citronellol with domestic plants as a source of I (dragon's head and lemon-wormwood) and its yield are discussed. V. N. K.

DIL'MAN, T.A.

BELOV, V.N.; DIL'MAN, T.A.

Synthesis of δ-methyl -γ-alkyl-valerolactones. Khim.nauka i prom. 2 no.1:135 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.
(Valeric acid)

DIL'MAN, T.A.; POLYAKOVA, K.S.; BELOV, V.N.

Intermediate products of the synthesis of odorous substances. Report No.7: Production of monoalkyl substituted acetoacetic esters. Trudy VNIISNDV no.4:25-27 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Hydrogenation)
(Acetoacetic acid)

DILMAN, V. M. and BARANOV, V.G.

"So-called Menopausal Hypertension. 1. Does Menopausal Hypertension Exist?"

(Klin. Med., Mosk.) 27, No. 7, 38-45, July, 1949. 30 refs.

The authors studied the blood pressure in a series of Leningrad women, aged 40 to 49, some still menustrating and some menopausal. The systolic and diastolic arterial pressure were higher in the latter group than in the former. The increase in the former. The increase in systolic pressure was considered significant by the authors, who have applied statistical test. (Although several other revelant figures are quoted, the numbers of cases in the groups are omitted.)

Jeffrey Boss

Abstracts of World Medicine. Vol. 7, 1950.

DIL'MAN, V.M. (Leningrad)

Problem of the classification of hypertension. Klin.med. 32 no.1: 68-74 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz poliklinikl Leningradskogo morskogo torgovogo porta.
(Hypertension)

DIL'MAN, V. M.

DIL'MAN, V. M. -- "Material on the Occurrence of Climax and the Role of Age Changes in Increases in Arterial Pressure, Blood Cholesterol, and Body Weight." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 5, Moscow, Feb 1956

BARANOV, V.G.(Leningrad); DIL'MAN, V.M. (Leningrad)

Treatment with small doses of thyroxin for thyroid hypofunction complicated by coronary atherosclerosis. Probl. endok. i gorm. 2 no.1:13-19 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii i pathologii cheloveka (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.G.Baranov) Instituta Fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR (dir. - akad. K.M.Bykov) i iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. T.S. Istamanova) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P.Pavlova.

(HYPOTHYROIDISM, complications,
coronary arteriosclerosis, ther., thyroxin (Rus))
(CORONARY DISEASE,
arteriosclerosis, with hypothyroidism, ther.,
thyroxin (Rus))
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS,
coronary, with hypothyrodism, ther., thyroxin (Rus))
(THYROXIN, therapeutic use,
hypothyroidism in coronary arteriosclerosis (Rus))

DIL'MAN, V.M.

Determining the total cholesterol in small samples of blood [with summary in English]. Vop.med.khim. 4 no.1:65-68 Ja-F'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Laboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii cheloveka Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova, Leningrad.
(CHOLESTEROL, in blood
determ. in small samples, method (Rus))

DIL'MAN, V.M.

Age-induced increase in the activity of some hypothalamic centers.
Trudy Inst. fiziol. 7:326-336 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Laboratoriya vozrasnoy fiziologii i patologii cheloveka (zav. - V. G. Baranov) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.
(HYPOTHALAMUS) (CLIMACTERIC)

DIL'MAN, V.M.

Use of the vaginal smear method in clinical investigations.
Sov.med. 22 no.11:100-102 N'58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii cheloveka (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR V.G. Baranov) Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR (dir. - akad. K.M. Bykov).

(VAGINAL SMEARS,
determ. of estrogen content & ovarian funct. (Rus))
(OVARIES, funct. tests
vaginal smear (Rus))
(ESTROGENS, determ.
vaginal smear method (Rus))

DIL'MAN, V.M. (Leningrad)

The so-called influx symptom as an index of hyperfunction of the hypothalamic centers. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 59 no.1:51-53 '59.
(HYPOTHALMUS, dis. (MIRA 12:3)
hyperactivity, manifest. by influx sympt. (Rus))

DIL'MAN, V.M.

Increase in gonadotropin secretion in cancer of the breast as an indication of increased diencephalohypophysial activity. Vop.onk. 6 no.1:105-108 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(GONADOTROPIN) (BREAST—CANCER)
(DIENCEPHALON) (PITUITARY GLAND)

DIL'MAN, V.M.

Age-connected hypercholesterinemia as an index of increased activity of the hypothalamic centers. Terap. arkh. 32 no. 2:72-77 F '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(CHOLESTEROL) (HYPOTHALAMUS)

DIL'MAN, V.M.

Hypophysial inhibitors, pathogenetic action during uterine hemorrhages, connected with persistence of follicles in the ovaries. Akush.i gin. 36 no.5:79-82 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).
(UTERUS--HEMORRHAGE) (CLIMACTERIC) (ESTROGENS)

DILMAN V. M. (USSR)

"Sigitin, a new pituitary inhibitor, its pathogenetic potential and its application to cancer reseach."

report submitted for the European Conference on Tumor Biology (VICC), Warsaw, Poland
22-27 May 1961

Dilman, V. M.-Laboratory of Experimental Oncology, Inst. of Oncology, A.M.S., Leningrad, P-129

DIL'MAN, V.M.; FRIDAYTE, I., red.; KARVELIS, V., tekhn. red.

[Clinical use of sex hormones and their analogues] Klinicheskoe primenenie polovykh gormonov i ikh analogov. Vil'nius, Gos. izd-vo polit. i nauchn. lit-ry Litovskoi SSR, 1961. 199 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(HORMONES, SEX)

DIL'MAN, V.M.

Climacteric and neoplastic diseases. Vop. onk. 7 no.1:108-118 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(CLIMACTERIC) (TUMORS)

DIL'MAN, V.M.

Anahormones. Report No.1: Preservation of the immunological characteristics chorionic and pituitary gonadotropins in spite of eliminating gonadotropic effect. Vop.onk. 8 no.6:112-115 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - zasl.deyat. nauki, prof. N.V. Lazarev) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).
(GONADOTROPINS)

USSR

DIL'MAN, V.M.; BLOK, L.P.

Anahormones. Report No.2: Hormonally nonactive pituitary gonadotropins on the frequency of appearance of hyperplasia of ovarian tissue transplanted into the spleen. Vop.onk. 8 no.6:115-116 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kabineta endokrinologii laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. laboratoriyey - zasl. deyat. nauki, prof. N.V. Lazarev) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR, prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, P-129, 2-ya Berezovaya al. 3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

(GONADOTROPIN) (OVARIES—TRANSPLANTATION) (SPLEEN—SURGERY)

USSR

DIL'MAN, V.M.; SIMANOVSKIY, L.N.

Anahormones. Report No.3: Inactivation of the melanocyte-stimulating hormone by Lithospermum officinale extract. The phenomenon of competition. Vop.onk. 8 no.6:116-117 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kabineta endokrinologii laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. laboratoriyey - zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. N.V. Lazarev) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR, prof. A.I. Serebrov).
(GONADOTROPIN) (GROMWELL)

ABRAKOV, L.V., kand. med. nauk (Leningrad); VVEDENSKAYA, I.V. kand. biologicheskikh nauk (Leningrad); DIL'MAN, V.M., kand. med. nauk (Leningrad).

Mechanism of massive changes in bioelectrical activity in metastasizing tumors of the brain. Vop. neirokhir. 26 no.5:35-40 S-O '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Leningradskiy neyrokhirurgicheskiy institut imeni prof. A.L. Polenova i Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

DYMARSKIY, L.Yu.; DIL'MAN, V.M.; ZALESSKAYA, L.I.; ZIV. M.A.; BOGIBOV, Ye.A.; PAVLOVA, M.V.

Combined hormone and chemotherapy and radiotherapy of far advanced breast cancer. Vop. onk. 9 no.7:44-52 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.A. Kholdin). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, P-129, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

DIL'MAN, V.M.; PAVLOVA, M.V.

Excretion of gonadotropins, estrogens and 17-ketosteroids in some precancerous and cancerous diseases; breast cancer; dysfunctional uterine hemorrhage. Vop. onk. 9 no.11:74-82 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav.- zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.V. Lazarev) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. A.I. Serebrov).

DIL'MAN, V.M.; IVANTEYEVA, Ye.P.; SOFRONOV, B.N.

Immunological study of the lactogenic hormone. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.4:49-52 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz endokrinologicheskogo kabineta Instituta onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov) AMN SSSR i otdela mikrobiologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR D.A. Biryukov), AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

IVANTEYEVA, Ye.P.; SOFRONOV, B.N.; DIL'MAN, V.M.

Determination of prolactin in the urine by the immunological method. Probl. endok. i gorm. 9 no.6:99-101 N-D '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz kabineta endokrinologii laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - prof. N.V. Lazarev) Instituta onkologii (dir. - prof. A.I. Seretrov) AMN SSSR i otdela mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. Ioffe) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (dir. - prof. D.A. Biryukov) AMN SSSR.

DILMAN, V.M.

The yearbook of the K.I. Parkhon Institute of Endocrinology.
Vop. onk. 10 no.1:127-128 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

AYNBINDER, N.M.; DIL'MAN, V.M.; MUKHINA, Ye.P.; NECHAYEVA, I.D.; SHARKOVA, Zh.M.

Experience with the antibiotic 2703 in six patients with chorioepithelioma of the uterus. Vop. onk. 10 no.5:103-107 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. A.I.Serebrov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, P-129, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, 3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

DIL'MAN, V.M.

Mechanism of the action of antibiotic 2703 (chrisomallin). Vop. onk. 11 no.1:44-45 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Iz kabineta endokrinologii (zav. - V.M.Dil'man) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov).

DIL'MAN, V.M.; SOFRONOV, B.N.

Induction of immunological tolerance to protein hormones. Vop. onk. 11 no.3:61-63 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Iz laboratorii endokrinologii Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov) i otdela mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.I. Ioffe) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. D.A. Biryukov).

SOFRONOV, B.N.; DIL'MAN, V.M.

Immunologic determination of chorionic gonadotropin in the diagnosis of pregnancy and choriepithelioma. Akush. i gin. no.3:91-94 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut onkologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR - prof. A.I.Serebrov) AMN SSSR i Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR - prof. D.A.Biryukov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

DIL'MAN, V.M.; KOVALEVA, I.G.

Competition of anasomatotropin with the active growth hormone in man. Vop. onk. 10 no.12:39-41 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Iz Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir.- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, Pesochnoye, 2, ulitsa Leningradskaya, 68, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

KOVALEVA, I.G.; VISHNEVSKIY, A.S.; DIL'MAN, V.M.

Suppression by estrogens of the effect of the growth hormone on the mobilization of free fatty acids. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 58 no.10:53-55 O '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kabinet endokrinologii (zav. - V.M.Dil'man) laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - prof. N.V.Lazarev) Instituta onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted February 26, 1963.

SOV/122-58-7-2/31

AUTHORS: Tayts, B.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor and Dil'man, V.S., Engineer

TITLE: New Standards Specification for the Accuracy of Gear Transmissions (Novyye standarty na tochnost' zubchatykh peredach)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 7 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The new standards specification, GOST 1643-56, entitled "Cylindrical Spur Gear Transmissions. Tolerances" replaces the 1946 standard of the same title and comes into force on January 1, 1959. The specification envisages 12 grades of accuracy. The highest, namely, the 1st and 2nd, are left open for future development. The lowest (12th) remains unspecified, being foreseen for unmachined gears. Tolerances are stated for 9 grades (3rd - 11th). Increasing the number of grades over the old standard was dictated by the adoption in practice of high-precision low-power and high-speed high-power transmissions both demanding finer limits than the old 1st grade. Further, the geometric progression factor of 1.6 internationally adopted has replaced the old factor of 1.73. In effect, the new 7th and 8th grade tolerances almost coincide with the old 2nd and 3rd grade. Each grade specifies the

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standards of kinematic accuracy, smoothness of running and tooth contact accuracy separately. Thus, different requirements can be set up under different operating conditions. For example, in a turbine gear transmission the running-smoothness standard must be 1 grade above that of kinematic accuracy. The opposite relation prevails in dividing transmissions. In rolling-mill gears the accuracy with regard to tooth contact must exceed that of kinematic accuracy and running smoothness. The specification envisages four meshing fits independent of the machining accuracy. Thus, a reversing dividing transmission requires the smallest clearances and a high-speed turbine transmission, the highest. Each type of meshing is distinguished by the minimum clearance. The field of minimum and maximum clearances is illustrated. The straight spur gear specifications include helical spur gears of a width so defined that the helical feature does not guarantee overlap of tooth contact arcs. For each of the 3 accuracy standards and types of meshing, overall criteria and single-element criteria are established. The former include the kinematic error of the gear wheel, the

New Standards Specification for the Accuracy of Gear Transmissions

cyclic pitch error, the contact spot and the limiting displacement of the basic profile as well as the error in the centre distance, the lack of parallelity and the errors due to the axes not being in one plane. These overall criteria are related to the element criteria by analytical relations. The basis of these relations rests on practical experience with the existing standards which has served to establish expressions for the tolerances and errors in the 7th grade of accuracy. The denominator of the progression for the tolerances covering the kinematic accuracy is 1.6. For the tooth contact accuracy the denominator is 1.25. The main factors which determine the tangential clearance tolerances are the tolerances of the centre distance and those on the displacement of the basic profile. These two quantities can be increased when changing over from meshing with zero clearance to meshing with a finite clearance. The tolerance for the displacement of the basic profile is associated directly with the radial eccentricity of the tooth crown and also includes a magnitude for the profile error itself. The resulting minimum and maximum clearances and the differences between them increase substantially from the most tight to the most loose meshing fit. This

increase has been fully justified by practical requirements. The new standard specification GOST 1758-56 entitled "Bevel Gear Transmissions, Tolerances" also came into force on January 1, 1959. The new specification covers transmissions with intersecting axes (at any angle) and gears with straight, inclined and curved teeth, with a pitch circle diameter of up to 2 000 mm and a module between 1 and 30 mm. 12 grades of accuracy are envisaged, whilst tolerances and errors are stated only for all grades between the 5th and 11th. Present-day production methods of bevel gears do not include reliable procedures for manufacturing gears more accurate than the 5th grade. The new standard brings into line grade designations of bevel, spur and worm gears. Transmissions of the same grade will yield the same operating features. The greater difficulty of producing precise bevel gears even limits the application of the 5th and 6th grades of accuracy. As before, each grade contains three types of standards, namely, of kinematic accuracy, of smooth running and of tooth contact. The same gear may be made to different grades of accuracy in these three respects. In contrast with spur gears, the running smoothness can differ from the kinematic accuracy

in bevel gears by no more than one grade. The tooth-contact grade cannot be coarser than that of the running smoothness. In the manufacture of bevel gears the variety of finishing processes is more restricted than in spur gears and it is not possible to improve the running smoothness without increasing the kinematic accuracy of gears. From the operational point of view, the manufacturing precision and the tangential clearances are not interconnected. Once again, the specification establishes four meshing fits, which determine the minimum tangential clearance. Each of the three standards of accuracy and meshing fits is covered by overall criteria and single-element criteria. When determining the numerical values of the tolerances and fits, the basic new feature is the equal quality in operation of bevel and spur gears of the same grade of accuracy. This determines the similarity of several quantities in the two types of gears such as the kinematic error of the gear, the accumulated circular pitch error, the eccentricity of the tooth crown and the circular pitch errors. The tolerance for tooth thickness, as in other gear types, is assumed larger than the effect of eccentricity, because the change in tooth thickness resulting from eccentricity must not amount to more

than part of the tolerance zone. Often, especially with curved teeth, the tangential clearance found in a master assembly will be a more reliable inspection method than direct measurement of tooth thickness. The worm gear standard, GOST 3675-56, equally came into force on January 1, 1959. It eliminates several gaps in the earlier standard, namely, the absence of high-precision worm transmissions, the failure to distinguish between kinematic and power transmissions, the absence of standards for large kinematic transmissions, the absence of requirements covering the overall accuracy factors for the worm wheel such as the kinematic and cyclic errors and the absence of values for the tangential clearances. 12 grades of accuracy are foreseen, of which those from the 3rd to the 9th are specified. Once again, the 1st and 2nd grades are high-precision transmissions, individually made and grades above the 9th are generally unmachined. In kinematic and dividing transmissions, the deviations of those elements are significant which determine the relative turning error of the pair. Second, since the relative position error, inevitably leads to lack of running smoothness, which appears once in every

New Standards Specification for the Accuracy of Gear Transmissions

worm revolution, the exact reproduction of the profile and position of the worm in the worm-wheel cutting tool is essential. The latter requirement can only be achieved by an adjustment in the position of the worm. The standards replace the specification of the relative positions of worm and worm wheel by a specification of the contact spot position and of the kinematic and cyclic error. For power transmissions, assembly accuracies are given. Kinematic transmissions have specified standards in the 3rd-6th grades of accuracy; power transmission, in the 5th-9th grades. In the 5th and 6th grades, kinematic and power transmissions have identical worm tolerances but the assembly tolerances are stated only for the power transmission. To provide a distinction, the abbreviation "reg" is added to the designation of a worm transmission, denoting adjustment on assembly; thus, an adjustable transmission to the 5th grade of accuracy with D fit meshing is designated "St. 5-reg. - D GOST 3675-56". Power transmissions include modules between 1 and 30 mm, worm-wheel pitch circle diameters up to 2 000 mm and worms with pitch circle diameters up to 400 mm and an arbitrary number of starts. Kinematic transmissions extend to worm wheels of 5 000 mm

diameter and moduli between 1 and 16 mm. The accuracy requirements are divided into those covering worm wheels, worms, adjustable kinematic transmissions, assembly of non-adjustable power transmissions and tangential clearances. Overall criteria and single-element criteria are included. The kinematic error tolerance in worm transmissions is coarser by 1 grade than the tolerance for spur gears. Therefore, worm transmissions used for dividing in gear-cutting machines must be 1 grade finer than the gears cut on the machine. Several considerations apply to the specification of the worm profile thickness accuracy, since the tangential clearance cannot be adjusted by the centre distance without disturbing the tooth contact. The specification depends on the type of cutter used to machine the worm wheel. There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.

25(1) SOV/28-59-3-15/25

AUTHOR: Dil'man, V.S., Engineer

TITLE: Metric Thread of up to 1 mm Diameter (Matricheskaya rez'ba diametrom do 1 mm)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains comments to the standard "GOST 9000-59" - "Metric Thread for Diameters of 0.25 to 0.9 mm" - that is now approved and will replace "GOST 3196-46," "GOST 3197-46," and "GOST 3198-46," on 1 January 1961. The new standard introduces one unified angle of thread 60° (instead of the old 50°), that is accepted also by the ISO (recommendations of ISO/R 68) and already used in the USSR for thread diameters from 1 to 600 mm. Another novelty is only one accuracy class instead of two. The basic diameters and pitches are correspondingly amended to the ISO recommendations, which

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Metric Thread of up to 1 mm Diameter

were also correlated at the standardization conference of the Soviet satellite countries in Bucharest in November 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices)

DIL'MAN, V.S.

Reconsidering standards in special branches of industries.
Standartizatsiia 26 no.2:55-56 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Standards)

DIL'MAN, V. V. (Engr)

Dissertation: "The Investigation of the Bubbling Mechanism on Sieve Rectification Plates." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Building, 24 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 15 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

Specific gravity of a bubbling gas-liquid mixture. L. S. Aksel'rod and V. Y. Dil'man. *Khim. Prom.* 1938, No. 1, 25–33.—In the [illegible] liquid was delivered into the tubular space above a perforated plate. Air was passed through the plate at a given rate and the height of the air-liquid emulsion formed was measured. At the same time were noted the resistance to the air flow, the temp. of the entering air, and the temp. in the emulsified layer. The sp. gr. of the emulsion was calcd. from $\gamma_e = [1 - 0.91(w_0/\nu X(d_0/t)^2]\gamma_l$, where w_0 is the velocity of air in m./sec., ν rate of rise of an air bubble, d_0 is the diam. of the apertures in the plate in mm., t is the distance between apertures in mm., and γ_l is the sp. gr. of the liquid. The liquids studied were dist. H_2O, 22–41% glycerol, C_6H_6, $MeCO_2$, EtOH, and $C_2H_2Cl_4$. For an air velocity (w_{cr}) at which the bubbling commences to change to streaming the relative sp. gr. (γ_e/γ_l) was calcd. to be $\gamma_e/\gamma_l = (\gamma_{cr}/\gamma_l)^{1/3}(w - w_{cr})/\sqrt{hg}$ $(\sigma k/\gamma_l t^2)^{1/6}$, where h is height of the liquid in the column in mm., and σ is surface tension of the liquid. $\gamma_{cr} = [1 - 0.6(d/t)^2]\gamma_l$, where d is the diam. of the bubble. Thus γ_e/γ_l is independent of viscosity of the liquid and the diam. of the apertures in the plate.

M. Hosch

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6921

Author : Dil'man, V.V., Darovskikh, Ye.P., Aerov, M.E., Aksel'rod, L.S.

Inst :

Title : Hydraulic Resistance of Reticulated and Perforated Plates

Orig Pub : Khim. prom-st', 1956, No 3, 156-161

Abstract : The following equation has been derived for computing hydraulic resistance of reticulated plates: $\Delta P = \xi \cdot \gamma_G \cdot u_c^2 / [(1-\beta) \cdot 2g(1-\tau)^3] + 2\sigma / [a(1-\beta)]$. For perforated plates the factor 4 must be used in the second term of this equation. Herein ΔP -- plate resistance; ξ -- coefficient of resistance of a dry plate; $\beta = \Delta P_z / (\gamma_L h)$. ΔP_z -- mean static

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6921

pressure of liquid on the plate, γ_L the specific gravity of the liquid, h -- depth of liquid on plate; γ_G -- specific gravity of the gas; u_c -- gas velocity in the apertures of the plate; ε -- portion of free section of the plate through which the liquid is flowing down ; σ -- surface tension of the liquid; a -- width of aperture. On taking into account the effect of entrainment in reticulated plates, it is necessary to substitute, in the foregoing equation, $\gamma_{G_0}(1 + K)$, in lieu of γ_G, wherein γ_{G_0} is specific gravity of the gas without entrained liquid, K is the specific entrainment of liquid, in kg per kg of gas. Experimental data are found to deviate from the above-stated equation by ± 15%. The equation was derived on making the following assumptions: a) Outflow of both phases is steady state outflow; b) the column of liquid, at the site of its downflow, is

is free from gas bubbles; c) length of aperture, through which bubbling takes place, is much greater than its width.

AUTHORS: Dil'man, V.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, 67-58-3-7/18
Kazarnovskaya, L.I., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

TITLE: The Prevention of the Carrying-Off of Lye From Decarbonizers (Preduprezhdeniye unosa shchelochi iz dekarbonizatorov)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1958, Vol. 11, Nr 3, pp. 35-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In high-pressure oxygen apparatus the purification of air from carbon dioxide is in the USSR carried out with lye (with a caustic soda content of 9.5-10%). It happens on this occasion that the lye is carried into the apparatus by the draft of air if an excessive quantity of foam forms on the lye. It is said that this forming of foam, which exercises a detrimental effect and usually disturbs the operation of the apparatus, cannot be explained by the quality of or by the manner in which the lye is prepared, and therefore investigations were carried out in this direction. Four samples of caustic mixtures were investigated: 1.) Used (impure) samples; 2.) Pure samples; 3.) Such as were taken from the upper part of the carbonizer; 4.) Such taken from the lower part of the carbon-

takes place as a result of an excessive quantity of foam being formed, which is caused by the activating substances of oil oxidation conveyed from the compressors by the draft of air. The detrimental effect caused by this forming of foam can be avoided if some of the transformer- or compressor oil is added (after the apparatus has been filled) to the lye solution (0.5 cm^3 per one liter of lye), so that the forming of foam on the lye is reduced and/or prevented. This suggestion was tested on the apparatus "AK-12","AKDS -17" and "AKDS -30". There is 1 table.

1. Air--Purification 2. Carbon dioxide--Separation 3. Sodium hydroxide--Performance 4. Potassium hydroxide--Performance

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5(1) SOV/67-58-6-4/22

AUTHORS: Aksel'rod, L. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Dil'man, V. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Narinskiy, G. B., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Migalinskaya, L. N., Engineer

TITLE: Air-Cooling by Scrubber-Water Evaporation (Skrubbernoye vodoi-sparitel'noye okhlazhdeniye vozdukha)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1958, Nr 6, pp 15 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In many areas of the country climatic conditions in summer cause a rapid heating of the circulating cooling-water for the air to be compressed in compressors. Moreover, the increase of air temperature on the way to the fractionating block causes power consumption for the compression and fractionation of air to be considerably increased. An attempt had been made to use the nitrogen coming from the fractionating block for water cooling and to use the latter for air cooling in the compressors. Experiments have shown, however, that this way allows only an additional cooling of air. The additional cooling scheme is as follows: 2 scrubbers are connected in series. In scrubber I, nitrogen is directed

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through as a countercurrent towards the water, and the latter is cooled. This, in turn, cools the air in scrubber II. This scheme is not sufficient for additional cooling in high-pressure units. There, scrubber I is replaced by a nitrogen-water cooler of the KGN-30T type. The calculation given by Professor L. D. Berman (Ref 2) of the heat exchange taking place is here replaced by a simplified procedure. It takes place by the aid of the enthalpy temperature diagram, of nitrogen or air at 100% relative humidity. For the pressure of 1 atm. the values of enthalpy may be found in the psychrometric tables (Refs 2 and 3). From the enthalpy temperature diagram and the load lines, that are theoretically calculated from the heat balance of the individual scrubbers, or from the values of entropy and temperature recorded at the outlet and inlet points of the scrubbers, the number of theoretical plates in the scrubber n_{th} can be determined by the gradient method. (Fig 3). The number of required plates in apparatus n can be determined from the number of theoretical plates and from the useful effect η of the plates according to the formula:

$$n = \frac{n_{th}}{\eta}$$

Air-Cooling by Scrubber-Water Evaporation SOV/67-58-6-4/22

Investigations conducted by VNIIKIMASh on the useful effect of individual plates were carried out with an industrial model of nitrogen-water cooler for the KGN-30T. The mean value of the useful effect η amounted to 0.5. It was also found that on diminishing the water consumption for cooling the cooling performance of the scrubber can be maintained only by increasing the number of plates. The nitrogen-water cooler of the above type effects a cooling of from 50 to 5-10° by a simple control of the water quantity supplied. There are 5 figures and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

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~~21 (4), 28 (5)~~

AUTHORS: Vinokur, Ya. G., Dil'man, V. V.

S/064/59/000/07/020/035
B005/B123

TITLE: Investigation of the Bubbling Layer by the Method of Irradiation With Gamma Rays

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 7, pp 619 - 621 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the most important characteristics of the bubbling layer is the gas content of its volume φ, which is of great importance for the hydraulic working conditions in bubbling apparatus. The most accurate method of measuring φ in any cross sections of the bubbling layer is achieved by irradiating this layer with γ-rays (Refs 8-10). When a small beam of parallel γ-rays passes through a substance the intensity of the γ-rays is reduced. The number of γ-quanta per time unit after passing through the substance, is determined by a tube counter. The number of absorbed γ-quanta is proportional to the density of the substance. Therefore, from the change in number of absorbed γ-quanta the density change of the substance may be estimated. The authors investigated the bubbling layer by the method described in an experimental apparatus,

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the model of which is reproduced by a schematic drawing. The apparatus consists of a plexiglass column 60 cm high the diameter of which amounts to 8 cm. In the lower part of the column there is a bubble plate that shows checkered openings of 1.5 mm diameter arranged in 10 mm intervals. The free diameter of the openings amounted to 1.95%. The model of the apparatus for irradiating the column with γ-rays is also reproduced and described. The radiation source was Co^{60}. The apparatus produces a small beam of parallel γ-rays. Experiments were made of the water - air system at room temperature and atmospheric pressure. Figure 3 shows in a diagram the distribution of the gas content φ along height H of the bubbling layer. The curves are divided into three sections: the first corresponding to the transition from the gas content in the bubbling plate - which is proportional to the free cross section of the plate - to the gas content in the stabilized section. In the stabilized part the value of φ remains approximately constant. In the transition section finally the gas content increases rapidly and finally φ reaches

Investigation of the Bubbling Layer by the Method of Irradiation With Gamma Rays

S/064/59/000/07/020/035
B005/B123

unity 1. By the method of irradiation with γ-rays φ can be determined without destroying the bubbling layer through a measuring apparatus. Changes in the thickness of walls or other parts of the apparatus do not influence the measuring accuracy. The measuring error during the determination of the mean volume-gas-content $\bar{\varphi}$ within the limits $0.3<\bar{\varphi}<1$ does not exceed 5%. By the method described it is possible to determine φ in any cross section of the bubbling layer, and to determine the actual thickness of the layer accurately. There are 4 figures and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

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KOCHERGIN, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; OLEVSKIY, V.M.; DIL'MAN, V.V., kand. tekhn.nauk

Investigation of the operation of perforated-type plates under conditions of rectification. Khim. prom. no. 7:591-595 O-N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Plate towers)

DIL'MAN, V.V., and RUCHINSKIY, V. R.

"Intensification of Mass Transfer in a Cross Flow of Gas and Liquid."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

AYZENBUD, M.B.; DIL'MAN, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Hydraulics of chemical reactors for gas-liquid systems. Khim.prom. no.3:199-204 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Chemical apparatus) (Systems(Chemistry))

DIL'MAN, V.V. (Moskva); RUCHINSKIY, V.R. (Moskva)

Increasing the efficiency of apparatuses for mass transfer.
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i topl. no.4:160-165
Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Mass transfer)
(Chemical engineering--Apparatus and supplies)

KOCHERGIN, N.A.; DIL'MAN, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; OLEVSKIY, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Mass transfer during the rectification in columns with perforated plates of the turbogrid type. Khim.prom. no.8:567-570 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Plate towers) (Mass transfer)

DIL'MAN, V.V.; AYZENBUD, M.B.

Coefficient of longitudinal mixing in bubble column flow reactors. Khim.prom. no.9:607-609 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Chemical reactors)
(Mixing)

DIL'MAN, V.V.

One-dimensional problem of unsteady convective diffusion. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 5 no.10:86-88 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza, Moskva.
(Mass transfer) (Diffusion)

AYZENBUD, M.B.; DIL'MAN, V.V.

Gas content of a bubble bed. Khim. prom. no.4:295-297 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)

DIL'MAN, V.V.; AYZENBUD, M.B.; ZHILYAYEVA, T.A.

Determination of the linear turb lent diffusion coefficient in a flow-type bubbling column under unsteady conditions. Khim.prom. no.9:705-707 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

DIL'MAN, V.V.

Determining the coefficient of longitudinal turbulent diffusion in a channel with limited length. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 6 no.10:101-103 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Gosudarstvenny institut azotnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

L 15048-65 EWT(1) EDC(...)

ACCESSION NR: AP5001633 S/0170/64/000/008/0055/0058

AUTHOR: Dil'man, V. V.; Zhilyayeva, T. A.; Ayzenbud, M. B.

TITLE: Determining the coefficient of longitudinal turbulent diffusion 21 B

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 8, 1964, 55-58

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent diffusion, gas diffusion, liquid diffusion, convective diffusion

Abstract: For determining the coefficient of turbulent diffusion of a gas-liquid system, a method is given which is based on the solution of a differential equation of convective diffusion for a semi-infinite channel. The equation derived for defining the longitudinal turbulent diffusion coefficient is in good agreement with experimental data obtained for the two phase layer. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 7 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza, Moscow (State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis)

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L 15048-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001633

SUBMITTED: 14May63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, MA

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004 JPRS

Card 2/2

DIL'MAN, V.V.; ZHILYAYEVA, T.A.; AYZENBUD, M.B.

Determining the coefficient of longitudinal turbulent diffusion. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.8:55-58 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza, Moskva.

DIL'MAN, V.V.; SEN'KINA, E.V.

Experimental determination of the longitudinal-mixing factor in the liquid phase on grid plates. Khim. i tekh. topl i masel 9 no.8:46-49 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

DIL'MAN, V.V.

Statistical analysis of cell and diffusion models of longitudinal mixing. Khim. prom. 40 no.8:611-613 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

DIL'MAN, V.V.

Calculation of the coefficient of extraction in mass-transfer apparatus taking the stirring effect into account. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.11:2456-2460 N'64 (MIRA 18:1)

AUTHOR: Dil'man, V. V.

TITLE: Unsteady diffusion flow on a moving droplet at small Reynolds numbers

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 3, 1965, 319-324

TOPIC TAGS: unsteady gas flow, Reynolds number, Nusselt number, convection heat transfer, viscous flow, boundary layer

ABSTRACT: The unsteady state mass transfer to a moving droplet at Re $\ll$ 1 was studied analytically to determine the time for establishing a stationary regime. The boundary layer momentum equation is given in cylindrical coordinates, and the following Prandtl-Mises transformation $\psi = v_0 a y \sin^2\theta$ is introduced. The resulting unsteady boundary layer equation is solved for the boundary conditions $C_1 = C_0$, $\psi \to \infty$, $C_1 = C^*$, $\psi \to 0$, $C_1 = C_0$, $t = $

and yields for the Nusselt number: $$Nu = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} Re^{1/2} Pr^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu + \mu'}\right)^{1/2} F(h),$$

$$F(h) = h^{-1/2}\left[1 + \frac{2}{3}\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{(2h)^{2n}}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \ldots (4n+1)}\right].$$

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VLVIOROVSKIY, M.M.; DIL'MAN, V.V.; AYZENBUD, M.B.

Determination of the surface of phase contact in high bubbling layers. Khim. prom. 41 no.3:204-206 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

DIL'MAN, V.V.

Effect of the transversal nonuniformity of gas flow on the efficiency of mass transfer under conditions of crossing streams. Khim. prom. 41 no.10:760-762 O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

DIL'MAN, V.V.; ZHILYAYEVA, T.A.

Studying the longitudinal mixing during bubbling in continuous reaction towers. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.12:36-40 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

DIL'MAN, Ye.Ye.

Problem of the ability of mortally wounded persons to act. Sud.-med.ekspert. 3 no.1:61-62 Ja-Mr '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zav. - kand.med.nauk B.S. Kasatkin) Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RAILROADS--ACCIDENTS)

DIL'MAN, Ye.Ye., inzh.

Efficient use of machinery. Put' i put. khoz. 9 no.12:18 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Otdel puti Karagandinskogo otdeleniya Kazakhskoy dorogi.

DIL'MUKHAMETOV [redacted]

Pumonary resection in tuberculosis. Probl.tub. no.6:106-107 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(TUBERCULOSIS) (LUNGS—SURGERY)

DIL'MUKHAMETOV, T.K.

Postoperative chylothorax. Vest.khir. 89 no.7:114 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - T.K. Dil'mukhametov) Ufimskogo tuberkuleznogo gospitalya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny (nach. G.I. Terent'yev).

(LUNGS—SURGERY) (CHYLOTHORAX)

DILOV, B.

A case of a large calculus in acute appendicitis. Khirurgiia, Sofia 12 no.7:656 '59.

1. Iz Khirurgichnoto otdelenie na Gradskata bolnitsa - Vidin.
(APPENDICITIS compl.)
(CALCULI compl.)

DILOV, B.

A case of a severe penetrating injury of the abdomen from the perineum to the diaphragm with satisfactory outcome. Khirurgiia (Sofia) 14 no.10: 987-988 '61.

1. Iz khirurgichnoto otdelenie na Okruzhna bolnitsa "Boian Chovoc, Vidin.

(ABDOMEN wds & inj)

DILOV, Chr.[Dilov, Khr.]; HUANG TE-MIN

The effect of swamping on nitrogen exchange in young wheat plants. Doklady BAN 14 no.5:511-514 '61.

1. Submitted by Academician A. Popov.

(Nitrogen) (Plants) (Wheat)

DILOV, Gergo D.

Increasing output of regular looms. Tekstilna prom 11 no.1:33-35 '62.

1. Nachalnik na tukachniia tsekh pri Durzhavnoto industrialno predpriiatie "Rekord," gara G. Orakhovitsa.

DiLov, Khristo

BULGARIA/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82360

Author : Daskalov; Dilov (Khristo) Popova Dobra

Inst : Not given

Title : Utilization of Certain Growth Stimulators in Growing Tomatoes on Sheltered Ground.

Orig Pub : Selskostop. nis'l, 1957, 2, No 3, 154-166

Abstract : Results of the experiments carried out during 1955-1956 at the Institute of Plant Cultivation of the Academy of Sicences of Bulgaria on hybrids heterosis: showing Zarya x Komet, No 10 x Bizon, No 10 x Rudzhers and others. In the hothouse the plants were sprayed with the solutions of 2,4-D and tomafix. The spraying both of the racemes and the entire plant with 2,4-D solution (10 milligrams per liter) increased the fr it setting by 80.8%. Spraying of the racemes with tomafix solution (2 milligrams/liter) - by 70.3% and artificial pollination of the

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BULGARIA/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82360

blossoms - by 46.2%. The maximum increase in the fruit crop (190.2%) in the first experiment in 1955 was obtained in spraying the plants with 2,4-D (5 milligrams/liter). An increase of 36% in the average weight of the fruit under the influence of the growth substances was noted. The increase in the early crop (the first five pickings) in the first experiment in 1955 comprised 293.2% with the spraying of the racemes with 2,4-D (5 milligrams/liter). 10 milligrams/liter - 261.7%; 20 milligrams/liter - 300.3%; spraying with tomafix - 230.32%, and as the result of the artificial pollination of the racemes - 145.7%. Under the influence of growth substances, the percentage of seedless fruit increased considerably. The dry matter and sugar in the fruit also increased. -- V.S. Shmal'ko

Card 2/2

Dilov, Kh.

BULGARIA/General Biology. Genetics B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 98969

Author : Georgiyeva R., Tsikov D., Georgiyeva I., Dilov, Kh., Pchelarov V.

Inst : Institute of Plant Growing, Bulgarian AS

Title : Periodical and Genetic Difference in Quality of Potatoes During the Regeneration

Orig Pub : Izv. In-ta rasteniyevodstvo. B"lg. AN, 1957, kn. 4, 73-107

Abstract : Plants developed from rooting of shoot tops in aguila and cardinal kinds resembled in their progress of ontogenesis the plants grown from the appropriate tubers; and therefore, authors suppose, the axillary buds inregard to the old shoots correspond to the tubers' ocelli according to their periodical development. On the conditions of summer planting, the plants from the rooted grafts developed normally and produced tubers indicating

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